

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

日十二月二十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Montreuil, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLISS & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—MAGNUS, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & Co., Macao. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow. HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
H. R. BELLIS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MUIR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai,.....EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

(By Order of the Executors of the Late Hon. C. MAY.)

TWO Handsome Massive SILVER CENTRE PIECES and One SILVER SALVER, now on view at Messrs G. FALCONER & Co.'s, from whom Particulars of Price, &c., can be obtained. The same will be Sold at BARGAIN.

LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, January 30, 1880. fe13

FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE and Good-will of the well-known and prosperous Business at present Carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOLTERS at

THE BRITISH HOTEL.
Full Particulars will be given on Application.
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:
Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints.....\$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 1s each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING,

Saturday, 31st January, 1880.

FARWELL BENEFIT OF

MISS EMILY BLAIN AND MRS. NORVILLE.

By desire of numerous Patrons

"PINK DOMINOES" will be again presented.

The Comedy will be preceded by the Celebrated Comic Drama, in One Act, by WILLIAM BROUGH, Esq., entitled

"A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK."

NOTICE.—The Company leave by S. S. Hector, on SUNDAY, 1st February.

Tickets at Messrs KELLY & WALSH's, or at the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. fe1

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

IN the Absence of our Senior, Mr J. L. ANDERSON, from Amoy, his Brother, Mr C. E. ANDERSON is authorized to Sign the Firm.

JNO. L. ANDERSON & Co.
Amoy, January 28, 1880. fe1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr O. GRABE will Continue to Sign our Firm until 31st May of 1880.

Mr GUSTAV FISCHER has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this Date.

E. MEYER & Co.
Tientsin, 1st of January, 1880. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Business CONDUCTED by me in Bombay, both independently of, and connection with, the Firms of Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co. of CHINA, will from this Date, be Carried on under the Style or Firm of E. D. SASSOON & Co.

E. D. SASSOON.

WITH Reference to the above, We have THIS DAY Admitted Mr JACOB ELIAS SASSOON and Mr SASSOON JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firms in Bombay and CHINA.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1880. fe26

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3ae80

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per SHARE, Declared at the Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held TO-DAY, will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 10th Proximo. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1880. fe2

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 4% or \$3 per SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd February next.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 30, 1880.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

Shanghai, January 3, 1880.

AN ELEVENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 12th January, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, 19th January.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th January, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, January 29, 1880. fe14

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be Held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, at THREE o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1879.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 29, 1880. fe14

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd, to SATURDAY, the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 29, 1880. fe14

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES, FRUITS & FLOWERS will be held at the CITY HALL, On FRIDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 21st February.

In connection with the above it is proposed to hold an Exhibition of CHINESE, JAPANESE, and other Works of ART, contributions towards which are invited and will be thankfully acknowledged.

By Order of the Committee,
C. S. TAYLOR,
Hon. Sec., H.K.H.S.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. fe21

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TWO NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLAKE has Returned from MANILA, and will Receive PATIENTS at his Office, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, January 1, 1880. fe2

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. F. KLAMPERMEYER has REMOVED to his New PREMISES, No. 63, PRAYA CENTRAL, close to the Canton Wharf.

The Patronage of the Community is most respectfully solicited.

F. KLAMPERMEYER.
Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24½ Ft.
Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 4ae80

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "GLAUCUS," Capt. T. S. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 7th February, 1880.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 29, 1880.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "NAMOA," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 1st Prox., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 27, 1880. fe1

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENIFFER," Captain GRAHAM, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAI," Command. DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.,

HAVE JUST LANDED FROM
THE AMERICAN MAIL

THE following STORES, in
Excellent Condition:—

Fresh Roll BUTTER,
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.
Do. Do. in Bottles.

Fresh Apples, in Frame.
Dried Sliced Ditts.
Boneless Bank Do.
Georgies Bank Do.

Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE.
Mild California Do.
Smoked SALMON.
Family MESS BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.

Oregon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.
Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.
American HAMS.
Do. BACON.

CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED
WHEAT.
OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-
WHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.
Table FRUITS, Bartlett PEARS, APRICOTS,
PEACHES.
Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.

APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,
CLAMS.
PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL
NUTS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS.
Merrill's Eastern OLIVE.
Winslow's Celebrated GREEN CORN.
LIMA BEANS, SUCCATASH, SUGAR
PEAS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER
CAKES.
MILK BISCUITS.
ALPHA BISCUITS.
OYSTER BISCUITS.
WAFFER BISCUITS.
SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENFINLAS," and Late
Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.
Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.
Cooking and Table PRUNES.
Fudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Canned PEEL.

MINORMEAT in 1-lb. tins.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
GARRAWAY SEEDS.
SCHWITZER'S COCOATINA.
HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.

WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
GAME PIES.
Potted MEATS.
Prime Yorkshire HAMS.
Prime Wiltshire BACON in Tins & Canvases.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY.
TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Pints
and Quarts.
ADOLPHE COLLIER'S BOUZY CABINET.
MUMM'S (JULIUS) CHAMPAGNE, Pints and
Quarts.

NEVE'S (RODOLPH) BOUZY, Pts. and Qts.
CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S WHITE SEAL,
Pints and Quarts.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints
and Quarts.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VERZENAY
MOUSSEUX, Pints and Quarts.
KRU'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.
PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

Claret.
THIBOULET (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.
CHATEAU LA ROSE (CURCIER & ADER'S),
Pints and Quarts.
CHATEAU LAITE, Pints and Quarts.
GRES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints & Quarts.
OLD INVALID CLARET.
St. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.
Chambertin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,
Hockheimer, Niersteiner, Stelzberger
Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Konf-
nia Victoria Berg, Chateau
Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut
Sauterne, Marsala, Sac-
cone's Pale Dry White Seal
Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado
Sherry, Outler Palmer and Company's
Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.
1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La
Grande Marque Brandy, Outler Palmer
& Co.'s Brandy, Rouyer Guillet &
Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;
Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-
mended, Kinsman's L.L. Irish Whisky,
Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal
Glendee Whisky;
AVH Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom
Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green
and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara,
Caracao, Pts. & Qts.; An-
gustura, Boker's and Orange
Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUN-
DERS, Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.
Burke, Pints and Quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

SHULTZ MILWAUKEE BEER.
BUDWEISER BEER.
ALBION ALE.
BLATT MILWAUKEE BEER.
ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Hhds. and
Kilderkins).

Ships' STORES of every description.
Hemp and Cotton CANVAS.
Russian, Manila, and Wire ROPE.
SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING promptly
executed.

Specially Selected CIGARS.
Princessa CHEROOTS.
Cavite CHEROOTS.
Princessa CIGARS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Araceros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes
of 100.
Choice No. 3 Melis CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

New Season's PRESENT TEA, in 5 and
10 Catty Boxes.
January 12, 1880.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

NOW READY.

YENGG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
A NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, Ph.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.
Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICA-
TION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
FRAGILES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.
The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jns80

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jns80

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 220,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and Ac-
cumulation, 25th
April, 1879.....Tls. 866,370

Directors.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERING, Esq.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,
Agent,
8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 % for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premium
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10c80

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 3rd February. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1880. 1c4

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
WALKER, due here on or about the
2nd February, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb., at Day-
light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 6th February.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
" YOKOHAMA & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
" NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.
Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Offices, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Hongkong, January 24, 1880. 1c7

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON,
VIA BOMBAY;

ALSO;
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
GEELONG, Captain E. STEWART, will
leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 11th
February, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay, and there trans-
hipped, arriving one week later than by
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MEYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 30, 1880. 1c12

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on WEDNESDAY, February 25th, 1880, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 24th February. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, January 17, 1880. 1c23

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th February,
1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
IRADADLY, Commandant GAEVANI,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 3rd February, 1880. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 22, 1880. 1c4

To Let.

FOREIGN HOUSES, containing Six
Rooms and Out-Houses; Also,
CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the
HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE, possession
1st March.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1880.

FOR STORAGE.

IN GODOWNS, PRAYA CENTRAL, from
the 1st February next.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1880. 1c21

TO LET.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in Holly-
wood Road.
A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to
E. R. DELILLOS.
Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-
DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT
10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and
16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation
of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession
from 1st December.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CREATED from the 1st August, 1877.

OHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUI,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hong

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.**

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (88 and 90
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th
August, 1875.Certificates under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right
the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostra-
tion, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-System.
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Diseases, from whatever cause.IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VI-
SITING OR RESIDING IN HOT
CLIMATES.—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential
Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-
vitalises the Exhausted Functions of Life when
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large
number of Testimonials from all parts of the
World, freely offered from private persons;
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men
who are well known, speak of its marvellous
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,
and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-
PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons
selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle
bears the British Government Stamp, with the
words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-
GERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

Of Bay House, 32, Gaisford St., London,
ENGLAND.(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-
spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,
against Falsehood and Fraud.A BASE FRAUD is being per-
petrated by the Advertisement
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the
Newspaper Press of India and the
Colonies, the nature of which may
be guessed from the fact that the
originators of these Advertise-
ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT
insert them in the Papers Publish-
ed in the United Kingdom, neither
may the Spurious Article, sought
to be Foisted upon the Public
abroad, BE SOLD in the British
Isles.PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S
Testimonials, the dates of which have been
fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been
basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine
"Phosphodyne" bears the Christian and
Surname, with Address, as above; also the Re-
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"
to copy which is Felony.Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's
Phosphodyne in India and China.—
THACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona;
SMITH, STRANDBURY & Co., and BATHURST &
Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA
& Co., Bangalore; RANGCORN DISPENSARY, No.
215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON, Calcutta;
J. L. WELLYN & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG
KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the
Leading Merchants in India and China.Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE
ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-
tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

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Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,*Lea & Perrins*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

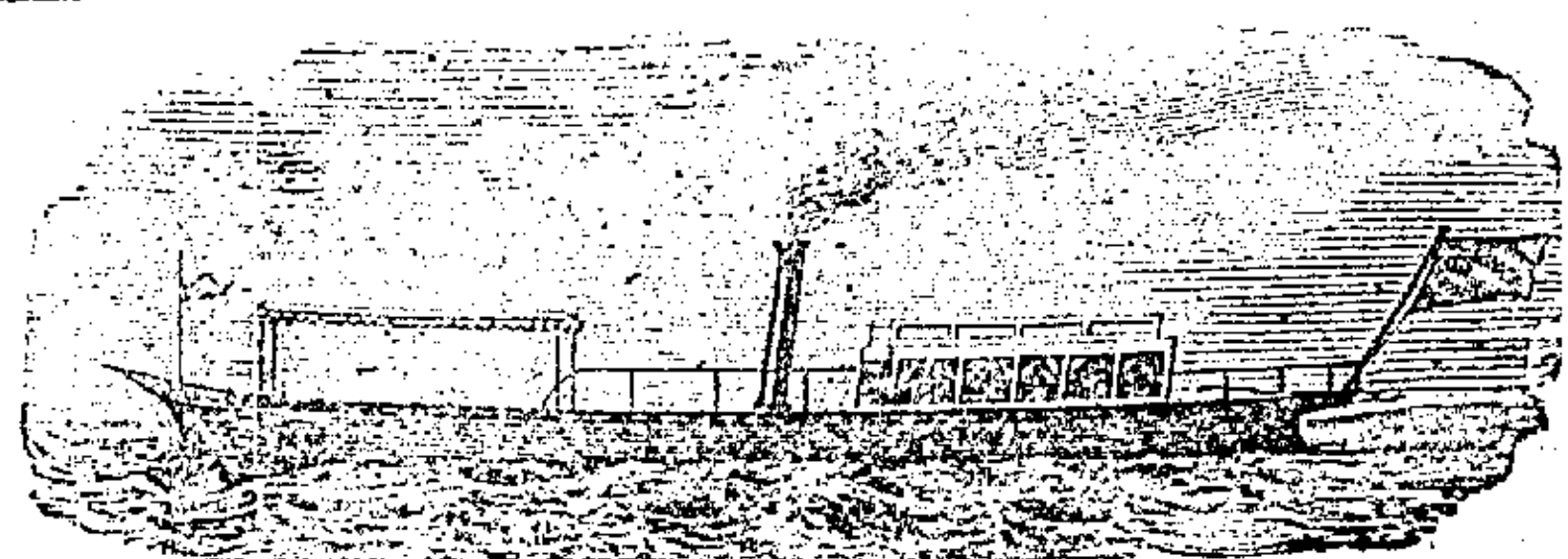
31s80 1w 52t 81d80

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 40 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

**YARROW'S**
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(LATE YARROW & HEDDERLEY)

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

DINNEFORD'STHE SAFEST MILD
APERTIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.**DINNEFORD'S FLUID
MAGNESIA**THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.**DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists**London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

1w 52t 5ap80

5ap79s

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876.**OAKLEY'S****WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, JOHN RUMBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH, AND THIS
6D. 12. 25 AND 50. EACH.**OAKLEY'S****INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**PREVENT FRAYING IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.**OAKLEY'S****SILVERSMITH'S SOAP**FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TUBES 6D. EACH.**OAKLEY'S****WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 15. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONSMANUFACTURERS OF
KNIFE POLISH, KNIFE BOARDS, BLACK LEAD,
&c. &c. &c. 17, NEWBURY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52t 17my80

FREDERIC ALGAR,COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents' Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.**Ibhang-Ibhang, Jockey Club, and other
perumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for the
Teeth, Aromatic Oxidizer, a Natural
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—An Heraldic Rose.

98, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
liens, Paris.

51my79 1w 52t 51my80

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.

135, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

a authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

24my79 1w 52t 24my80

Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.**
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,
which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.In exterminating Beetles the success of
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one
need be troubled by those pests. It is
perfectly clean in application.Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-
TING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Numerous,
and fall in giving satisfaction.Sold by all Chemists in small bottles
1/- & 2/6 each.**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,

Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
given a stock of bottles containing the Round
Worms brought me during the last few
days by customers, one Worm 40 yards
long. I dare not be without the remedy.
—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraud-
ulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy
have been sold, I hereby request anyone
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-
municate with me; on conviction of the
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

4nov79 1w 31m80

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.****DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribed it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.Chlorodyne is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.Chlorodyne is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.Chlorodyne effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.Chlorodyne acts like a charm in diar-
rhea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.Chlorodyne effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.Chlorodyne is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

9nov79 1w 28t 9t80

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of *Notes & Queries on
China and Japan*, has induced the publish-
ers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and
Queries on the Far East*, is issued at in-
tervals of two months, each number con-
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published
demand, and the circulation justify, such
extra matter.The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.The publication includes papers original
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,
Literature, Mythology, Manners and cus-
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"
generally. A more detailed list of subjects
upon which contributions are especially
invited is incorporated with each number.
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavour
are made to present a résumé in each
number of the contents of the most recent
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great
attention is also paid to the Review
department.Notes and Replies are classified to-
gether as "Notes" (head references being
given, when furnished, to previous Notes
or Queries), as are also those queries which,
though asking for information, furnish new
or unpublished details concerning the mat-
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the
Queries proper as brief and as much to
the point as possible.The *China Review* for July and August,
1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two
essays were sent in to compete for the best
paper on the advantages of Christianity for
the development of a State. All our learn-
ed societies should subscribe to this scholarly
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty
pages, bi-monthly, repository of what scho-
lars are ascertaining about China. The
lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-
dress *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern
Christian Advocate* (U.S.).*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the fol-
lowing notice of the *China Review*:—"This
is the title of a publication, the first num-
ber of which has lately reached us from Hong-
kong, where it has been set on foot as in
some respects a continuation of *Notes and
Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction
of which useful serial a year or two ago has
been much regretted in Europe as well as
in China. This present publication, judging
by the number now before us, is intended to
occupy a position, as regards China and the
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar
to that which has been filled in India by the
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-
tention that has been bestowed of late years
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,
antiquities, and social developments, to say
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the
accumulation of important stores of infor-
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-
licity as is now provided extremely desir-
able; and contributions of much interest
may fairly be looked for from the members
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,
among whom a high degree of Chinese
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,
and who are severally represented in the first
number of the *Review* by papers highly
creditable to their respective authors. In
a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of
honour is deservedly given, an excellent
summary is presented of the chronological
problems and arguments involved in con-
nexion with this important work. Some
translations from Chinese novels and plays
are marked by both accuracy and freshness
of style; and an account of the career of
the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra,
is not only historically valuable, but is also
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside
notices of new books relating to China and
the East, which will be a useful feature of
the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality
and detail, we are glad to notice that
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to
find a place in its pages also. It is to be
hoped that this opening for contributions

To-day's Advertisements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
HONGKONG CHORAL
SOCIETY.**

THE PERFORMANCE OF
"THE SORCERER"
will be repeated
On THURSDAY EVENING,
5th Feb., 1880, at Nine o'clock.

Tickets of Admission, Price \$2 each,
may be had of Messrs LANE, CHAMFORD &
Co., on and after TUESDAY, 3rd February.
For the Committee,
R. LYALL.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f6b

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"NINGPO,"
Captain R. CARR, will be de-
parted for the above Port TO-
MORROW (SUNDAY), the 1st February, at
10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f6l

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship
"HAILONG,"
Captain GOODE, will be de-
parted for the above Port on
MONDAY, the 2nd Feb., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f62

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Company's Steamship
"HECTOR,"
Capt. H. JONES, will be de-
parted at 4 p.m. on MON-
DAY, 2nd February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f62

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship
"RENTY,"
will be departed for the
above Ports on TUESDAY,
the 3rd February, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f63

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain CULLEN, shortly due,
will have immediate despatch
for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"HECLA,"
DAY, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark
"MABEL,"
HALLET, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. W. DETMERS has been authorized
to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.
RÄDEKER & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. mal

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE S. S. Benary having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that their Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Underwriters, whence and/or from the
Wharf or remaining undelivered after the
6th February will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f6b

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

MOSES B. TOWER, American barkentine,
Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MIDDLEREX, British barkentine, Captain A.
Walsh.—Borneo Company.
PRINCE FREDERICK, British ship, Capt.
John Clague.—Vogel & Co.
MABEL, American barkentine, Capt. Francis
Hallett.—Captain.
ALICE REED, American barkentine, Captain
Killaran.—Vogel & Co.
PAENASS, German barkentine, Capt. Lityens.
—Siemsen & Co.
CONSOLATION, British steamer, Captain
R. Young.—Yuen Fat Hong.
MINNIE CARVILL, British barkentine, Capt.
P. T. Clark.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

Eighth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.
No. 3.—VOL. VIII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Fa-Hsien and His English Translators.
The Lowchow Islands.
The Ballads of the Shik-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Notes on the Korean Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Ancient Geographical Names in Central
Asia.
A Chip from Chinese History, or the last
two Emperors of the Great Sung
Dynasty, 1101-1126.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Curious Marriage Customs.
Chinese Rights of Way, &c.
Concubinage amongst Chinese Officials.
Forms of Petitions in China.
Literary and Military Examinations.
The Old Moral Teaching of Japan.
The term K'un lun ts'eng shu.
The Habits of the Hedgehog.
Neotoma in China.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 7th February, at 1 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 6th February. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f67

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30, Penedo, British steamer, 652,
John Cain, Saigon Jan. 21, General.—
MELCHERS & Co.
Jan. 31, Benary, British steamer, 1119,
Porter, London Dec. 8, via ports of call,
and Singapore Jan. 21, General.—GIBB,
LIVINGSTON & Co.
Jan. 31, Ningpo, British steamer, from
Canton.
Jan. 31, Livingstone, German barkentine,
530, H. Steffens, Hamburg Sept. 17, Gen-
eral.—WIELER & Co.
Jan. 31, Hattie N. Bangs, American
barkentine, 566, E. Bangs, Swatow Jan.
26, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.
Jan. 31, Roderick Hay, British barkentine,
from Whampoa.
Jan. 31, Sun-kee, Chinese gunboat, from
Cheongchow.
Jan. 31, Hector, British steamer, 1576,
Jones, Shanghai Jan. 25, and Amoy 30,
General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Jan. 31, Douglas, British steamer, 864,
M. Young, Fochow Jan. 23, Amoy 29, and
Swatow 30, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK
& Co.
Jan. 31, Minnie Carvill, British barkentine,
584, P. T. Clark, Cardiff Aug. 19, Coal.—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31, Albany, for Amoy & Co.
31, Kiangchow, for Hoikow.
31, Clara Buchanan, for London.
31, Fantasia, for London.
31, Hermine, for Honolulu.
31, Chefoo, for Shanghai.
31, Gleniffer, for London & Singapore.
31, Europe, for Saigon.
31, Esmeralda, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

Villa de Bisadavia, for Manila.
Hae shin, for Hoikow, &c.
Namon, for Coast Ports.
Garibaldi, for Tournon.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Rafanattianhar, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Penedo, from Saigon, Mr. Tilfer, and
12 Chinese.
Per Benary, from London, Mr. Dale, and
1 European, and 14 Chinese from Straits.
Per Hector, from Shanghai, Mr. J. J.
Hatch, and 147 Chinese.
Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr. and
Mrs. Pye, Messrs. Slade, Broom, Anderson,
Holland, Bird, Corner, and Bishop Gentill,
97 Chinese (deck), and 1 European.
DEPARTED.
Per Gleniffer, for Singapore, Mr. W. Mol-
lison.
Per Esmeralda, for Amoy, Messrs. F. D.
Bush, and Wardlaw.
Per Hermine, for Honolulu, 22 Chinese.
Per Albany, for Amoy, &c., 50 Chinese.
Per Kiangchow, for Hoikow, 67 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per Rafanattianhar, for Bangkok, 212
Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Penedo reports:
Strong monsoon from Cape St. James to
port, with a high head sea, from Cape Pa-
daran to South end of Hainan Island con-
tinual rain with thick weather. Hainan
to port fine clear weather.
The British steamer Benary reports:
Strong monsoon up the sea.
The British steamer Douglas reports:
The 28th
Left Fochow on Wednesday, the 28th
Jan., Amoy 29th, and Swatow 30th. From
Fochow to Amoy had moderate N.E. and
N.N.E. winds with cloudy weather. From
Amoy to Swatow light variable air and
hazy weather. Thence to port moderate
N.E. winds and fine weather. In Fochow
chew: H.M.S. Lapwing, and a Russian
gunboat. In Amoy, S.S. Marie Louise. In
Swatow: S.S. Tienlin, and R. C. Feiboh.
The British barkentine Minnie Carvill re-
ports: Strong N.E. monsoon throughout.
The British steamer Hector reports:
Left Shanghai at 9.30 a.m. on 25th inst.;
experienced very strong monsoon and high
sea, with very dark cloudy weather; ar-
rived at Amoy at noon on 27th. Left
Amoy at noon on 30th, light monsoon and
clear weather. Passed the wreck of a junk
off Pedro Blanco. Arrived in Hongkong at
1.40 p.m. on 31st.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Ningpo, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
1st February.
For HOIKOW AND HAIPHONG.—
Per Hae-shin, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
1st February.
Per Conquest, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
1st February.
For SWATOW.—
Per Hailong, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 2nd February.
For TAKAO.—
Per Charlton, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 2nd February.
For STRAITS, SO'Z, AND LONDON.—
Per Hector, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 2nd February.
For YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—
Per Benary, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the
2nd February.
For JAPAN via KOBE.—
Per Niigata Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 6th February.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Iracouady
will be despatched on WEDNESDAY,
the 4th February, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
the Australian Colonies, Pondichery,
Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of
Tokio, will be despatched on SATUR-
DAY, the 7th February, with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c.,
which will be closed as follows:—
0.15 p.m.—Registry closes.
0.30 p.m.—Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.
Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
cannot be sent by this route.
Hongkong, January 31, 1880. f67

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Geelong
will be despatched on WEDNESDAY,
the 11th February, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-
raltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.
The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by the British Contract
Packet:—

Day of Departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.
5.30 p.m.—Post Office closes till 8 p.m.,
except the NIGHT BOX, which is
always open out of Office hours.
8 p.m.—Post Office opens.
9 p.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter
and patterns ceases.
10 p.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.
10.10 p.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until
10.30 p.m.—When the Post Office closes
entirely.
10.40 p.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late
Fee of 18 cents until time of
departure.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE FRENCH MAILS.
The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by the French Contract
Packet:—

Day before Departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.
Post Office closes, except the
NIGHT BOX, which is always
open out of Office hours.
Day of Departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.
7 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter
and patterns ceases.
11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.
11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until
11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office closes
entirely.
11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late
Fee of 18 cents until time of
departure.

Quotations.
HONGKONG, January 31.
OPUM.—For Patna, cash, \$4605
" Old " cash, 550
" New Benares, cash, 675
" Old " cash, 655
" New Malwa, credit, 750
" Allowance Tael, —
" Old Malwa, credit, 800
" Allowance Tael, —

Exchange.
Bank, Wire, ... 3/9 1/2
Demand, ... 3/9 1/2
30 days' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
4 months' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
Credits, 4 ... 3/10 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10 1/2
India, Wire, ... 22 1/2
demand, ... 22 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 73
80 days' sight, ... 73
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 27
Sovereigns, ... 5.26.

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 61 1/2 prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,425, buyers.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,425, buyers.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,200,
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 755
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300,
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$325, sellers.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 10 1/2 prem. buyers.
H.K. C. M. S. boat Co., \$22 pm. buy. ex d.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 10
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 107
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$67 buyers.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$160,
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, January 31.
BAROMETER—9 a.m. ... 30.830
Do. 1 p.m. ... 30.282
Do. 4 p.m. ... 30.262
THERMOMETER—9 a.m. ... 66
Do. 1 p.m. ... 66
Do. 4 p.m. ... 66
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. ... 61
Do. Do. 1 p.m. ... 61
Do. Do. 4 p.m. ... 66
Do. Maximum ... 66
Do. Minimum over night ... 62

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
Daylight.—Namon leaves for Coast Ports.
10 a.m.—Ningpo leaves for Shanghai.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Ser-
vice 11, Evening 5.45. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in the month.
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.
UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month,
—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.
ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11
a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and
Communion on the first Sunday in each
month at 11 a.m.
ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.
(All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer:—Litaney, Ante-Communion, and
Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.
BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 9 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.
Noon.—Hailong leaves for Swatow.
4 p.m.—Hector leaves for London.

Meeting.

8.30 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Miscellaneous.

Register of Shares of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, closed
from this date to 14th February, in-
clusive.
Dividend of 4% on Shares of H. C. &
M. Steamboat Co. payable at H. & S.
Bank.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, February 3:—
Daylight.—Benary leaves for Yokohama,
&c.
WEDNESDAY, February 4:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.
THURSDAY, February 5:—
9 p.m.—"Sorcerer" at the City Hall.
FRIDAY, February 6:—
Goods per Benary undelivered after this
date subject to rent.
SATURDAY, February 7:—
Daylight.—Mitsui Bishi Mail leaves for
Yokohama via Kobe.
1 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.
WEDNESDAY, February 11:—
11 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
SATURDAY, February 14:—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration at the City Hall.
FRIDAY, February 20:—
Flower Show.
WEDNESDAY, February 25:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any
other persons who may desire to con-
sult the files of local, China, Japan,
American, English, Indian or Aus-
tralian newspapers, are invited to call at
the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over
sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,
from these countries, are from to-day
filed for reference.
Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1880.

MARRIAGE.
At Paris, Dec. 10, GABRIEL BOULOUZE,
Charcoalier of the French Consulate, Glas-
gow, to GABRIELLE, Daughter of Alphonse
Saulnier, Paris.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.45 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1880.

WE have it on the best authority that
H. E. the Governor, while delivering his
"brief" three-column review of the
Education question at the Central School,
did not once smile or blush during the
trying ordeal. This is a feat which
deserves to be placed on record, as it
implies either a great power of restraint
on the part of Mr. Hennessy when in
public, or a profound belief entertained
by him as to the intellectual feebleness
of this community. It is occasionally
astonishing how public men get accus-
tomed to and oblivious of the absurd positions
into which they place themselves; and
the problem is as yet unsolved—why dare
not attempt to solve it—how His Ex-
cellency could, in public and through the
columns of the local press, gravely give
utterance to the statements contained
in his speech of yesterday afternoon.
It may be that "The Sorcerer" has
had too powerful an effect upon our
mental organisation; but the only ex-
planation to our mind of this strange
phenomenon exhibited by the Governor
is that some one has been tampering
with a dangerous "philtre." Is a "philtre"
a dangerous thing in a (Government)
House? Has Sir Michael Hicks-Beach
been dosing our worthy Queen's Repre-
sentative? It certainly cannot be said
to be, so far as Dr. Stewart is concerned,
a "love-at-first-sight philtre," for it has
taken a considerable time to have the
desired effect; but what does it all
mean? We can only rub our eyes, and
sing with the Poet:—
Oh marvellous illusion!
Oh terrible surprise!
What is this strange confusion
That veils our aching eyes?
We must regain our senses,
Restoring Reason's law,
Or fearful inferences
The company will draw!

But as it is inconvenient for us at
present "to fly to a far-off land
where peace and plenty dwell," we
must needs accept the inevitable, and
proceed seriously to take a glance at
what has been said by the Head of the
Executive on these questions of "para-
mount importance."
To begin with, it is imperative—if our
readers purpose looking at the present
situation with Mr. Hennessy's eyes—to
ignore very much that has taken place
during the last two years. It will be
advisable to forget altogether that Messrs
Hennessy, Raimondi, Raison d'Etre &
Co. made a bold and determined attempt
to crush the Hongkong Educational
Scheme and the Central School; and
that we have now to thank this ill-advised
attempt for the disgraceful delay which
has been effected in the erection
of the new building. The waters of
Lethe had also better be cast over many
words and deeds on the part of
the Education-loving trio above named,
if the community are prepared to ac-
cept to the full the roseate and self-
glorifying review of the changes which
have been suffered by the Education
scheme. It should likewise be forgotten
that the real objection to the grant-in-
aid scheme by the Roman Catholic Bishop
was, the governmental inspection and
oversight of his schools. Whoever de-
sires to comprehend the note of triumph
sounded by Mr. Hennessy, and fully
realize this alteration in the scheme,
which he says "has given general satis-
faction throughout the whole com-
munity," must bear in mind that the
change (if change it may be called)
amounts to next to nothing—that prac-
tically the grant-in-aid scheme has been
subjected merely to one or two clerical
alterations of minor importance to the
scheme itself, although mayhap of impor-
tance to the consciences of the worthy
men who do not understand the English
meaning of "secular" as applied to Eng-
lish teaching. The marvellous change

which has come over the spirit of Mr.
Hennessy in regard to things educational
is and must be accounted for by publish-
ed and unpublished despatches received
from home. It is clear enough that the
Home Government has taken Dr. Stew-
art as its guide, and it is not perhaps so
very surprising that Mr. Hennessy should
endeavour to explain away this fact. This
consideration serves in a certain measure
to clear up the desperate effort made by
the Governor to turn a disastrous defeat
into an apparent victory. It will be
noticed by the careful observer, however,
that Mr. Hennessy has not repeated the
grave blunder he recently made at the
Public School meeting in St. Paul's
College. This time he correctly puts the
infinitesimal nature of the change, in the
following words:—"The schools must be
open to Government inspection. Govern-
ment examiners must examine the chil-
dren, and report upon the results of
education in the specified subjects of the
standards; and upon those reports the
Government will give its aid." That is
to say, the scheme by which payment
for results in teaching other than reli-
gious subjects to children is prac-
tically the same as it has been for
years past, the wording only being
altered, to ease the consciences of
certain clerical gentlemen. Under these
circumstances, Mr. Hennessy may be
permitted his wrestle to make the worse
appear the better case; and it will be
seen by this that our pungent correspon-
dent "Timco Danos" has somewhat
overestimated the real significance of
the change.

With regard to the delay in the
erection of the new Central School, it
would be interesting to place Mr. Price
and Dr. Stewart in the witness-box, to
testify to the real causes of the non-
erection of that building. But these are
delicate questions to deal with, and as
His Excellency has the advantage of
being assisted by a most discreet as well
as "able staff of officials," it is impos-
sible for us to give to the world the real
facts of the case without seriously in-
volving those high in authority. What
object Mr. Hennessy had in opening the
heads of his—flattery upon the devoted
head of Dr. Stewart, time will perhaps
disclose. It must have been a sad hour
for the worthy LL.D., but he may
console himself by the reflection that he
has the sympathy of the entire com-
munity.

What His Excellency said about the
Inspector of Schools and a certain
"Chinese Secretary" will form the
subject of subsequent remark.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
The next FRENCH and AUSTRALIAN mail may be
expected here on or about Tuesday next,
the 3rd prox., by the M. M. steamer Yangtze
which left at 2 p.m. of 30th. She brings
London dates up to Dec. 26th, and the
Australian mails via Galie.

THE M. M. steamer Yangtze for this port,
with London dates up to the 26th ult.,
left Saigon yesterday at 2 p.m., and passed
Cape St. James at 7 p.m.

WE note that the departure of the P.M.S.E.
City of Tokio for San Francisco has been
postponed until this day week, the 7th
prox.

WE learn that Mr. William Smith, O.E.,
(Glasgow University), formerly employed
at the Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan, has
received the vacant appointment of Re-
sident Engineer to the Harbour Commis-
sioners of Aberdeen, N.B. His friends in
the East will be glad to hear of Mr. Smith's
good fortune.

WE understand that the Provincial Govern-
ment has ordered the ringleaders in the
recent attack on the Revd. Mr. Sites at
Yen-ying to be sent here for trial. This is
a step in the proper direction, and we only
trust that it may lead to the due punish-
ment of the guilty persons—whatever they
may be.—Fochow Herald, 22nd inst.

A SUBSCRIPTION challenge cup will be
shot for at the rifle range, Kowloon, under
the following conditions. The firing will
extend over three days, the 7th, 14th, and
21st. proximo, the competitor making the
highest aggregate score to be the winner.
Seven rounds to be fired each day at 200,
400, and 600 yards and the competition
to be open to all comers. The conditions
in this competition are of a novel descrip-
tion, but as the cup is a valuable article it
is hoped that an interesting contest will be
the result.

An Inquest was held at the Government
Civil Hospital this afternoon, before the
Coroner, C. V. O'Keefe, Esq., and the fol-
lowing gentlemen as a jury, Messrs J. J.
da Souza, J. A. J. Barreto, and T. F.
Davies. Mr. C. F. Ozorio was called to
serve as a juror, but on representing to
His Worship that he would probably leave
here for Manila on Tuesday or Wednesday
next, he would be unable to attend an
adjourned sitting should the enquiry not
be completed to-day, he was excused
from serving.
The Coroner intimated to the jury that

therefore not taking any evidence to-day. After viewing the bodies the inquest was adjourned till half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon next, the 4th proximo, at the Magistrate's.

Very little is known as yet respecting the deaths of the two men upon whose bodies an inquest was formally opened this afternoon, as reported in last paragraph. The first, Ho Ayan, was taken to hospital two days ago with a severe gash in the left temple, and died yesterday, but was never able to give any particulars as to how he came by the wound. It is supposed he received a blow from a brickbat in a general melee amongst a lot of coolies at West Point. The police have succeeded in arresting four men who took part in the fight, and no doubt the whole circumstances will shortly be disclosed. With regard to the other body it was found quite dead in the water at Belcher's Bay. In this case the police are making every endeavour by placards &c. to discover the relatives of the deceased, but at present absolutely nothing is known as to how he came to be in the water. There are no external marks of violence to lead to any other supposition than that he came to his death by drowning.

The S. S. *Hongkong*, launched by Messrs W. B. Spratt & Co. from the Cosmopolitan Docks in November last, went round the island yesterday on her final trial trip, when Mr. Kwok Acheong, for whom the vessel was built, entertained a few friends on board. The *Hongkong* left the Docks about half past 12 noon and steamed for the Sulphur Channel, but was not put on full speed until after passing Green Island, when the actual trial commenced. The engines, which are surface condensing and of 25 H. P. nominal, worked well and smoothly, and as there was a considerable swell on with a head wind, a fair opportunity was afforded for testing their powers. The boat herself also behaved admirably. Rounding Cape D'Aguiar she met a heavy cross swell, and as there was no cargo on board she rolled considerably but smoothly. The trip finished at half-past 8 o'clock, when the vessel made fast to the P. and O. Company's West Point buoy. The boilers were worked up to a pressure of 75 lbs. per square inch, and an average speed of 9 knots was attained with 110 revolutions. The whole trial was in every respect a satisfactory one. The vessel has a carrying capacity of 120 tons, and it is believed she is intended to run between this port and Hoihow.

The declared value of the parcel of bars of Pekin gold lately stolen from Bombay and Calcutta is Rs. 10,362. It was posted by E. D. Sassoon, on the 5.1 Dec. for Elias S. Gubbay, of Calcutta. A reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered for any information that will lead to the detection of the party or parties concerned in the theft.—*Times of India*.

ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

ANSWER TO No. IV.

Ny Acheoy.	Nap	Pigtail.
N	G	I
G	A	G
A	C	T
C	H	A
H	O	I (Pollo)
O	Y	L

Correct answers have been received from "Old Resident," "Xelando," "Conservative Home-ruler," "Yorick," "Jack & Jill," "Hans Breitman," "Globules," "Kobe Eagle," "Dumps' Baby," "The Opium Farmer," "Yokohama Sharp," "Olo, Olo Custom," "Number Four," "Snivvy Bill," "Lawyer," "Canton," "K. F.," "John Pope," "You Bet," "Central-school Boy," "Jas. Hennessy," "Robbie Burns," and "Richmond."

ORIGINAL ACROSTIC, No. V.

"Come, Hongkong gentlemen one and all; Come, bankers, brokers, great and small, 'Pothearies, plough-boys, soldiers, sailors, Clergymen, tradesmen, tinkers, tailors, To make a 'pot,' who'll try! who'll try! This is the thing; who'll buy! who'll buy! From day to day 'tis sure to rise; Now, gentlemen, pray name your price."

1. My husband and I, we each built a city; Though now they're destroyed, alas! what a pity!

2. "Noli me tangere!"—and he was smitten Dead as a door nail, so I find 'tis written.

3. Infant prodigious! limbs of monstrous size! An old world satire looms before mine eyes.

4. "Ira furor brevis est;" He hates the most Who loves the best.

5. Found in a forest, lone they say; The wretch that steals and runs away.

ALBERT GRANT.

YACHT RACE FOR THE DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP.

The first race for the Douglas Challenge Cup presented to the Club a short time since by Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. came off yesterday over an experimental course. The steam lighter *Fort* had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Honorary Secretary by Mr. Dickie, and, starting from Peddar's Wharf on Thursday night after the performance at the Theatre, took up Mr. Beart (who acted as usual as starter and time-keeper) and the members and friends who were going in the different yachts. Once at Castle Peak Bay the passengers were put on board their vessels, and at daylight mainsails and jib-headed gaff-topsails were set by all three, and shortly afterwards all weighed anchor and closed up in line. There was a nice breeze from about N.E. and after a short delay in getting into places the signal was given to go at 6.50 a.m. All ran up spinnakers on bowsprit, and *Naiad*, to leeward, slipped off to the front, followed by *Ariel*, but the latter's spinnaker stops not having been cut, and declining to burst, only half the sail was effective, and *Naiad* drew up and passed her to windward. *Ariel* had to lower the sail and reset it, and this placed her still further astern, but, nearing the point all three ran into a calm. *Naiad* was the first to clear the calm patch, and, picking up a good breeze, went off for the White Rock, at a good pace; the other two got the breeze shortly afterwards and bore away in pursuit. The White Rock was rounded—

	hr.	min.	sec.
<i>Naiad</i> ,	7	58	...
<i>Naomi</i> ,	8	4	...
<i>Ariel</i> ,	8	11	30

All lowered spinnakers and set top-sails and ring-tails and bore away for the Maaco mark, which was rounded—

	hr.	min.	sec.
<i>Naiad</i> ,	11	10	56
<i>Naomi</i> ,	11	10	35
<i>Ariel</i> ,	11	18	30

The wind now had a haul round to the westward and was abeam nearly all the way up to the White Rock, when it fell away. *Naomi* carried what was left of it up to the Rock, and there got jammed. *Naiad* had enough to carry her along, and the Rock was rounded a second time—

	hr.	min.	sec.
<i>Naiad</i> ,	1	39	50
<i>Naomi</i> ,	2	7	20
<i>Ariel</i> ,	2	21	31

They could just lay for the Maaco mark with the light wind until 3.15, when *Naiad*, being to the leeward, got into a stark calm, while *Naomi*, only a short distance to windward, carried the breeze until she came almost abreast of *Naiad*.—*Ariel*, three or four miles to windward of her (*Naomi*), had a nice little breeze and was coming up fast. The wind shifted to the East and then to South East very light. *Naiad* slipped away from *Naomi*, and the mark boat at Maaco was rounded—

	hr.	min.	sec.
<i>Naiad</i> ,	5	41	50
<i>Naomi</i> ,	6	50	20
<i>Ariel</i> ,	5	56	...

Shortly after rounding, it fell to a calm, and now commenced the usual dreary work of drifting. About 10.30 *Naiad* got a light north-east breeze in which she worked up to the White Rock once more, the others kept more to the southward and had to anchor several times. At no time was there anything but a light air; sometimes one got it, sometimes the other. *Ariel* got one time passing *Naiad*. At 1.20 *Naiad* got into a dead calm, but being well up the river the ebb tide, with occasional light puffs of air, drove her down towards the *Loiterer*, where Mr. Beart was waiting to take the time, and she finally drove past the mark, getting her gun at 3 hr. 24 min. a.m. *Naomi* was made out at daylight, about a mile distant and the steam-launch went down to her to bring off passengers if they so desired it; but *Ariel* being desisted about a mile further off, the launch went on and took off Messrs. Bremner and Mallory and steamed back for the *Loiterer*. *Naomi* passed the mark at 6 hr. 46 min. 40 sec.; *Ariel* bearing off for home.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

The press on our columns through the report of the Governor's speech, the Company's meeting and other matter prevented our saying a word or two about the distribution of prizes yesterday. The ceremony was a most pleasing one. His Excellency had a happy word to say to every scholar and the whole proceedings went smoothly and prettily. "The boys" were quiet, orderly and respectful in every look and word, and the whole school seemed admirably under the control of the masters. The cosmopolitan character of the gathering was amusing, young representatives of more than half a dozen races and many more nations sitting side by side, quite a variety of creeds and colours. The winners of the Morrison Scholarship of former years came forward to receive their later instalments, and it was pleasing to note that they were complimented by the President on the report he had of them; he was glad to hear that they were doing well. In presenting the prize to Lau Ho, Mr. Hennessy said he was glad to mention that he was not the first time this youth had been brought before him to receive the reward of attentive study. Two years ago at St. Paul's College he had the pleasure of presenting him with a silver cup, given to the Chinese who had the best knowledge of English. When the prize for chemistry was given the Head-master stated that the paper was a very good one indeed. The Governor announced that the best boy of English would be the winner of the prizes for English would also receive a number of English books selected by Dr. Stewart, a trifling prize given by himself (Mr. Hennessy) to encourage these young gentlemen. A young Japanese lad, nephew of Mr. Taro Ando, the Japanese Consul, was highly complimented by the Head-master, his papers being very creditable indeed. Only one prize had to be put to one side because the winner was not present. The young gentleman had gone away to gain another prize—to be married. The important event had been postponed in order to allow of his attending the examinations—a sacrifice few Chinese lads would, we fancy, feel called on to make. The prize-day on the whole passed over very successfully, although there was no public examination of the boys, a task which is always a wise and remarkably interesting and useful one. The Governor did not arrive until one o'clock, and then proceeded direct to the chief school-room in which distribution took place.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.) Friday, Jan. 30.

A SERIOUS CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.

One Ho Atim appeared on a summons charged with unlawfully obtaining under false pretences the sum of \$60 from Miss Irving with intent to defraud complainant of the same.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the complainant and Mr. Ng Choy for the defendant.

Mr. Wotton, in opening the case, stated that circumstances have since transpired and he had heard the defendant's explanation of his conduct, and wished to withdraw the summons.

The Court:—Can you state that, from what you now know, you believe the offence charged was not committed?

Mr. Wotton:—I cannot go so far as that. Withdrawal of summons refused.

Mr. Wotton:—The complainant lives in the French Hotel; she went there from a house of Ho Lai Shi whose agent defendant is, or said he was. The agreement was for a year from 1st February 1879, the rent was \$66 a month payable quarterly in advance. The last clause says one month's notice is to be given should the tenant leave or the landlord give notice to the tenant to leave. There was some doubt as to whether this clause was to take effect before or after the expiration of the one year. My client left the house and was about to sell her furniture. Defendant wanted a month's rent in lieu of notice. Complainant applied to the firm for advice, and I told her not to pay and wrote to defendant warning him against interfering with the sale. On getting my letter he went to complainant and said I had told him that she (complainant) had better pay \$60 or one month's rent.

Believing this to be true she paid the money. Complainant, who is now residing in the Hotel de l'Univers, said she had formerly lived at No. 30 Hollywood Road. She took the house over from Miss Mitchell without any written agreement with the landlady. The first time she said him three months' rent in advance for which she obtained a receipt. Complainant did not see the defendant again till yesterday. She had given notice on the 3rd instant of her intention to quit the house in Hollywood Road at the end of the present month. In reply to that notice she received a chit as follows:—

"According to the lease it states one month's notice is to be given after the expiration of the said lease, viz., after the 30th January next." This note was signed by the defendant. She then wrote to enquire if she was to pay for February as he had already received twelve months' rent as per lease. A note was sent to her drawing her attention to the last paragraph of the lease which stated that one month's notice should be given should the tenant leave or the landlord wish to resume possession of the house at the expiration of the lease. On this complainant consulted Mr. Wotton on the subject of her paying this money, to which a reply was received from Messrs. Brereton and Wotton. Shortly afterwards defendant came to the house and showed her the letter she had written, and said distinctly "I have just come from Mr. Wotton and have shown him your letter, and Mr. Wotton says you had better pay, if not I am prepared to stop the sale." Witness expressed her surprise that Mr. Wotton had not written to her and asked the defendant why she had not received any letter from Mr. Wotton. His reply was, "don't know." After a pause "I suppose," Witness thought it very strange she had not been thought of on the subject but believing his statement handed over to the prisoner \$60 in notes, one \$50 note and one \$10, for which she got a receipt dated the 29th January. Witness received the statement of defendant that he had gone to Mr. Wotton. The money was paid on the belief that the statement was true. At this point of the case the further hearing was postponed till two o'clock to-day, the defendant being admitted to bail in \$200.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Chung Afuk, a coolie, was charged with stealing six cans' worth of wood and a Policeman's tunic valued at \$5 from a tailor's shop on the 28th instant.

Six previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, five of them for larceny, and he was now committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

Leung Tai-hi, a coolie unemployed, was also committed for trial for being in unlawful possession of a boat and sundry articles of domestic use at Shan-ke-wan on the 29th instant. The prisoner had one previous conviction of larceny recorded against him.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER AT LARGE.

Chun Asing, a coolie, was charged by Sergeant Toomey with being in possession of burglar's tools, consisting of an auger, pincers, skeleton keys, &c., and a sword, on the night of the 29th instant.

Defendant said he found the things on a rubbish heap, but had no one to prove that. He also admitted a previous conviction of larceny in September last, and was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor and to be exposed publicly in the stocks for six hours prior to his release from gaol.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)

Saturday, Jan. 31.

BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The case in which Lau Atong was charged with being in charge of a quantity of prepared opium without a licence was again before the Court on remand from the 21st instant.

Mr. H. A. Woolf, a certified analytical chemist, gave professional evidence on the three jars of opium before the Court. Two of them he pronounced to be devoid of morphia and meconic acid, the two essential properties of opium. One or two per cent of prepared opium might defy detection by analysis, but not more. With regard to the third sample, that contained both morphia and meconic acid.

Mr. Wotton, who appeared as before for the defendant, contended that the mere fact of his client reading on the premises was not sufficient to imply that he was in possession of the opium.

Mr. Johnson, acting Crown solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, contended that there was a strong presumption that defendant was in possession of the opium, and it rested with him to disprove it.

His Worship examined the defendant with the view of giving him an opportunity of doing away with the presumption of his

being in possession, the result being that he implicated himself at every word.

His Worship remarked that the prisoner had cut his own throat, and that if he had had any doubt previously in his mind as to the defendant's guilt, what he had now said would have removed it.

Mr. Wotton admitted that there was no use in prolonging the case now.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$250, and ordered the opium seized to be confiscated.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

THE CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.

This case, the earlier proceedings in which are briefly reported above, was again before the Court this afternoon. Mr. Wotton, of Messrs Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Ng Choy for the defendant.

The plaintiff was cross-examined for over an hour by Mr. Ng Choy, who failed to shake or materially supplement her statement of the case as reported above. She utterly denied that the man had said,—"I had shown this paper to Mr. Wotton he would have advised you to pay," or anything implying or approaching that. What he said was, "I have shown Mr. Wotton your letter promising to pay and he says you had better pay." She believed this statement, and on the strength of it alone paid the man the \$60. Mr. Wotton went into the box and swore to the falseness of any representation that might have been made by the defendant that he had told him that Mrs. Irving had better pay. He was cross-examined by Mr. Acheoy, and an argument as to his right to read, in re-examining himself, a copy of a letter Mr. Ng Choy had referred to in the cross-examination was going on when the Court adjourned.

The case stands adjourned till Tuesday at 2.30, when Mr. Ng Choy says he will produce authorities to show that he is not entitled to do this. Failing such authorities the Magistrate holds that Mr. Wotton has the right to read the letter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHY THE VICEROY CAME TO HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." Hongkong, Jan. 31.

Sir,—Two or three sentences in the report appearing in to-day's *Catholic Register* of the Viceroy's visit last week are really too good to be lost. I made it a point to-day to get hold of a copy of the little paper, which I do not regularly see, because I wanted to note whether or not the organ of the Catholics was also to be utilised for the publication of the official report. The long account by the *Gazette* reporter, however, seems to have been considered too vast a document for the limited space of the religious weekly, and a new report appears here which well repays perusal. It is an admirable one in its way; its principal feature is its unbiassingness. This point, I think, is inimitable. We are told that "this is the second time, since the Europeans first settled in China, that a Chinese Viceroy has left the seat of his Government on a visit to a foreign government." This way of putting it perpetuates the blunder. I know nothing about the previous visit; they give the date as "28th July, 1717," and I had not then left home for China. But it came to pass, it seems, in these days that "the then Viceroy of Canton paid a visit to the Governor of Macao," who went by the short and handy name of "Don Francisco Alarcão Sotto Molitor." This Portuguese name, we are told, "a prototype of Mr. Hennessy, highly esteemed by and of high repute for his impartiality, integrity and high sense of justice." I think this little bit is simply exquisite. But, hold your sides a minute—there's more to follow. Not only has there been "due notice taken by the Canton Authorities of every act of justice and kindness practised from time to time by Mr. Hennessy towards the Chinese in the Colony," but we are let into a little secret, we get a glimpse into the movements of a Viceroy's mind, and we arrive at the real and immediate cause of the Viceroy's visit, that master-stroke of Mr. Hennessy's, the act of "impartiality, integrity and high justice" which impelled the great Lau Kwan-yih to throw himself at the feet of our friend from Cork. "The appointment of Ho Choy to a seat in the Legislative Council raised the Viceroy's estimation of Mr. Hennessy's impartiality to such a pitch [good word 'pitch'] that he decided to show his gratitude personally." So that Mr. Hennessy's move has not only been successful as a snare in the face for the European community, but it has brought to his hospitable mansion Lau Kwan-yih, a Chinese Mandarin temporarily out of a crib, to kow tow and chin chin. There is an ugly question here arises to my mind,—whom are we to take Mr. Ng Choy as really representing in the Legislative Council? My own impression is that he is to be taken as representing the loyal, contented, industrious, English-speaking, law-abiding, Anglo-Chinese community of the distant future, and known only to practical Mr. Hennessy, "in his mind's eye, Horatio." But none of my views as to Mr. Hennessy's objects in his wonderful tactics are of so decided a character as to justify me in putting money on them. He follows the Machiavellian Beaconsfield, and "Dizzy" is a puzzle to wiser men than myself. We can only dream of what may move their wondrous will, lament the destruction of all public peace of mind that they accomplish by their schemes, and note the means they use in carrying them out. One word as to the value of this latest testimonial to Mr. Hennessy. Strange to say, the B. O. organ gives with the one hand and takes back with the other the same way as Lau Kwan-yih did. He says these absurd remarks about Mr. Hennessy and then continues in the same strain all round. The Governor of Macao is, we are told, a huge farouche with the Chinese, "especially after the publication of the King's Decree abolishing flogging." Heaven and Earth, what does the man mean? Does he live in Hongkong, within hailing distance of "that vast Empire nearest," and know absolutely nothing of the Chinese legal punishments? Has he never read anything at all about China? Does he not know that the Chinese punishments are such that even those that can be spoken of by Englishmen—which are the mildest—make women faint and strong men sick to think of them. And in face of that fact, to tell us, forsooth, that this Chinese Mandarin comes down to Macao to show his appreciation of the Governor who in the King's name has abolished flogging? No, Mr. *Catholic Register*, that is a little too thin. As a sample of editorial logic it won't wash. And of your references to

Mr. Hennessy, we might say much the same thing. I pride myself that I saw through him some time ago. There are some things too manifest and palpable to deceive. I know the gentlemanly official and I love him not.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
A HATER OF SHAMS.

MR. HENNESSY'S SPEECH AT THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." 31st January.

Sir,—One turns away from the perusal of Mr. Hennessy's wonderful speech at the Central School yesterday, with a feeling of amazement, for which it is difficult to find adequate expression. The newly-awakened enthusiasm for the development of the Government educational institution must be alarming to every true friend of the school, and the laborious, indeed ludicrous, efforts to express the love and affection felt for Mr. Stewart fearlessly suggest the scene enacted nearly ninety years ago, where the Master was betrayed with a kiss. I yield to no one in my great respect for Mr. Stewart's character and attainments, but I am quite convinced that the torrent of fulsome flattery, with which yesterday he was overwhelmed, must have been most offensive to his good taste and insulting to his common sense.

With what object was the speech delivered? If with the object of mystification, it may be considered successful, but the pleasure His Excellency may derive from the contemplation of the success, must be greatly modified by the conviction, which he will find it difficult, say impossible, to suppress, that the more permanent effect of his oration will be to increase and intensify the feelings of distrust and suspicion, which his tortuous habits of thought and modes of action have engendered in the minds of the community.

It is not my purpose to discuss just now the question of the propriety of a Government's departing from the position of theological neutrality in educational matters. For the present, that has been decided against the well-matured convictions of the great majority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colony, and we can only hope that the honest inspection of the schools, the conductors of which will now receive grants-in-aid, will minimise the evils which we fear will be found inseparable from the new system. Perhaps what many will consider His Excellency's weak yielding to the clamour of the rival bishops, united only in the attack on their common enemy Secularism, will be productive of good, as the ecclesiastical objections to the erection of a new Central School, always of greater weight than any considerations founded upon the pressure of work in the Surveyor General's department, will probably be modified, if not entirely removed, and the Right Reverend Fathers in God may now be disposed to permit the Governor to proceed with the new building, the delay in the erection of which has resulted in the sacrifice, on the altar of most Christian bigotry, of the lives of at least two masters and the health of probably hundreds of children.

The explanation vouchsafed about the appointment of Dr. Eitel is unique. "It is all very well to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down-stairs?" and the plea of the necessity of providing something for the anticipated approval, by the Secretary of State, of the office of Chinese Secretary, which the Governor intends he shall fill, can scarcely be expected to be very satisfactory to the gentleman who has been sacrificed to the exigency, as it certainly was not to the public when the arrangement was announced.

The "one little secret of official work" is beneath criticism. It places Mr. Hennessy between the horns of a most unpleasant dilemma, and I must leave to him the selection of the one on which he is desirous of being impaled. However it is looked at, the statement is a very extraordinary one and eminently calculated to mislead.

TIMEO DANAOS.

THE FOOTROW RACE MEETING.

The Footrow Race Carnival commenced on the 15th inst. and terminated last Saturday. A programme of excellent merit, the *Herald*, attracted tolerably large fields each day, and several events were most warmly contested by animals, some of whom though not decidedly of a first-class order were admittedly good second rate ponies. Especially deserving of praise were *Infatuation*, *Wild Boer*, *Credmoor*, and *Grimbart*,—ponies in the pink of racing form and condition. The first named animal was, we understand, picked up by Mr. Yorke at Shanghai a few months ago for a mere bagatelle; and, in view of his recent exploits, he has certainly more than justified his popular owner's sanguine expectations. *Wild Boer*, a strong and as Monogians go, rather handsome "nag," proved the mainstay of the gallant Major's stable, and won five races in good style. *Credmoor*, who fairly astonished everybody,—including, we strongly suspect, his over-hopeful owner,—scored three hard fought victories; while as for *Grimbart* everybody was glad to see the "black and scarlet" coming to the front in two events, though all sterling virtues regretted the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the noble owner and good old sport—Mr. Clearall. We summarise the results from an admirable report that appears in the *Herald*:

FIRST DAY.

1.—THE HAK-KWAN CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$100. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. 1 mile.
Major Bagstock's *Wild Boer*, 1
Mr. Falk's *Brutus*, 2
"O. Aitch's *Lutke*, 3
Time, 65 sec.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Of \$15 each, \$100 added. For all China Ponies—*bond fide* griffins at date of entry. Weights as per scale. 1 mile.
Mr. Yorke's *Strathire*, 1
Major Bagstock's *Wild Boer*, 2
Mr. Belmore's *Kismet*, 3
Time, 1m. 42 sec.

3.—THE CHIA SZE CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$200. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. 2 miles.
Mr. Yorke's *Infatuation*, 1
"Clearall's *Grimbart*, 2
Time, 4m. 55 sec.

4.—THE HACK STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$50 added. For all-China Ponies not otherwise entered at the Meeting, except for Steeplechases. Weight 12 stone. 1 mile.
Mr. Clearall's *Spendrift*, 1
do, *Apollo*, 2
Major Bagstock's *Harkaway*, 3
Time, 07½ sec.

5.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—Of \$25 each with \$100 added. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. 1½ mile.
Mr. Belmore's *Credmoor*, 1
"Clearall's *Danville*, 2
Time, 3m. 1½ sec.

6.—THE FOOTROW STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added. For all China Ponies—*bond fide* griffins at date of entry. Weights as per scale. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7lbs. extra. 1 mile.
Mr. Belmore's *Kismet*, 1
"O. Aitch's *Lutke*, 2
"Yorke's *Strathire*, 3
Time, 2m. 17 sec.

7.—AU RAYON CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$100. For all China Ponies. Weight as per scale. 1 mile.
Major Bagstock's *Wild Boer*, 1
Mr. Belmore's *Credmoor*, 2
Falk's *Brutus*, 3
Time, 1m. 38 sec.

8.—THE HONGKONG CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$300. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winner of the Chia Sze Cup 6lbs. extra. 1 mile.
Mr. Yorke's *Infatuation*, 1
"Clearall's *Grimbart*, 2
Time, 3 min. 32½ sec.

9.—SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUP.—Value 200 Guineas added to a Sweepstake of \$15. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. 1 mile.
Major Bagstock's *Wild Boer*, 1
Mr. Willwynn's *Gambit*, 2
"Clearall's *Anticipation*, 3
Time, 2 min. 19½ sec.

10.—THE CAMP STAKES.—Of \$10 each with \$100 added. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winner of the Kwang Ting Cup 10lbs. extra. 1 mile.
Major Bagstock's *Wild Boer*, 1
Mr. Belmore's *Credmoor*, 2
"Harkaway's *Roslin*, 3
Time, 1 min. 39 sec.

11.—THE COMPROMISE CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$150. For *bond fide* griffins at date of entry. Weights as per scale. 1½ mile.
Mr. Snaffle's *Dundee*, 1
"O. Aitch's *Lutke*, 2
"Belmore's *Kismet*, 3
Time, 3 min. 30½ sec.

12.—THE LOTTERY CUP.—Value \$200. 5 per cent on Club Lotteries. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winner of Chasse or Houghong Cup 7lbs. extra, if of both 10lbs. 2 miles.
Mr. Willwynn's *Gambit*, 1
"Clearall's *Grimbart*, 2
Time, 4m. 53 sec.

13.—THE TALLY HO! STAKES.—Of \$10 each,—with balance of lottery money added. Weights 11st. A Steeplechase twice round and a distance over a course to be selected by the Stewards.
Mr. Belmore's *Credmoor*, 1
"Harkaway's *Roslin*, 2

14.—THE LEDGER CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$100. For all China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of one race during the Meeting 10lbs. extra, if of two or more 14lbs. extra. Once round a distance.
Mr. Harkaway's *Roslin*, 1
"Yorke's *Sombrero*, 2
"Falk's *Brutus*, 3

15.—THE FRI-MAN CUP.—(Presented.) Value \$220. For all China Ponies. Weights as per scale. Winner of a race of 1½ miles, or over 7lbs. extra and an additional 5lbs. for every other race won at these distances. 1

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword" and "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XV.
2ND SERIES.

Water-line.		Haversack.
W	wallah	H
A	algebra	A
T	tev	V
E	eclogue	E
R	rear	R
L	loss	S
I	Imola	A
N	narcotic	C
E	alk	K

No correct answer has been received.

ACROSTIC XVI.—2ND SERIES.

When the song of the night bird is hushed,
When the oil in the lamp burns low,
When the weary sink down in the dust,
And the traveller faints in the snow.

If combined with my fire, we part with our beauty,
Changing from smartest to duldest of duty.

1.
A curious female sitting in a row
Whilst younger trip the "light fantastic too."

2.
A Syrian river, once a chieftain's boast;
The leader, he, of many a warlike host.

3.
In modern days I'm freely used,
Though by the vulgar much abused;
Yet pleasant am I and instructive,
Replete with many a charm seductive.
You cannot find me if at home,
But only when abroad you roam.

4.
Fair mount, mid dreamy summer clouds
enshrined,
Thy feet with olive grey so softly flecked,
Home of the Muses! all that earth could find
In magic lines thy mystic story decked.
These Flora's honeyed train their odours
fling
Mid song of sunset winds, low murmuring.

5.
What all we mortals eagerly desire
To find; though generations past have wanted
Who sought 'tween the Air, and Earth and Fire,
Yet have they little of the mystery gained.

6.
Possessed by all things in this wide creation,
Only man's ignorance this truth confines:
To find me out is often man's salvation,
When Skill with Industry its force combines.

7.
Philosopher and Scholar, Theologian he—
Inconstant waverer upon Life's stormy sea.
YORICK.

JOTTINGS FROM HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 5TH.

Winter has us in her grasp hard and fast. The Serpentine is frozen over; ice is accumulating in the Thames; the bitter north-east wind drives the dust into our eyes in clouds, for, of course, there are no water-carts; and, greatest calamity of all, the announcement my servant made to me this morning was—"if you please, sir, the pipes are frozen." Londoners know, to their great discomfort, what that means. Water brought to your door at uncertain hours, the lack of it in the household, &c. There is only one greater discomfort, and that is when the thaw comes, and with it the announcement, "if you please, sir, the pipes are burst." Then do we wish for the wings of the bird, and thoughts of Nice and the sunny slopes of Monte Carlo, where bursting pipes are unknown, arise in our hearts. I am thinking of Monte Carlo now, but am comforted with the knowledge that this abominable weather is there as well as here. I think this tight little island of ours has somehow got out of its place on the earth's surface, for our climate is now Siberian, or very like it; and we have none of the appliances here that they have in cold countries for keeping out the weather. We do not wear furs, and a fire in the grate is our sole idea of heat—a very good idea too; but, then, as we can't carry about our fire with us from room to room, we are therefore alternately shivering and burning. The equable heat thrown out by stoves is almost unknown here, except that I see many people are discarding fires in their bed-rooms, and using lamp-stoves in lieu of them. There is one great advantage in this, that the stove burns all night, and that you awake in the morning in the same atmosphere in which you went to bed—a great desideratum this when the thermometer out-

side your window is registering 17 degrees of frost.

I hope we are remembering, in our warm rooms and with our good dinners, the poor; and I believe we are. Soup-kitchens are everywhere opening, and there are ladies' committees organized for house visitation and relief in the parish where I reside (St. Peter's, Eaton Square), and no doubt many others are doing the same. The young men, too, are giving of their abundance liberally; and a good many of them, who have leisure time, are working, or have offered to work, this winter for the relief of distress. Generally our young fellows are non-givers from carelessness or forgetfulness; but once get at them, and show them what they can do, and the money will be forthcoming. And it is the more creditable to all concerned, this charitable spirit evinced, because there is no doubt at all that money is exceedingly tight, and that we are all feeling the pinching of the shoe. How some of my friends and acquaintances, men with lands and beavers are getting on, I do not know. Most of them have got farms hung on their hands, entailing a serious loss of income, but still they struggle on. Some are wisely retrenching and have shut up their country houses, and are in town, or have gone abroad for the winter. But they are the comparative few, I fear. What a horrid word retrenchment sounds to most people, and what an amount of moral courage appears to be required to carry out the principle. I see many a paterfamilias lounging about at the Clubs with a gloomy look, and I know the meaning thereof. He either cannot make up his own mind—or his wife will not allow him to do so—to put away baroniche or brougham, and to keep one man-servant instead of two. At least that is what I see in the physiognomy of many people I meet and know.

Meanwhile they are having a rosy time at Brighton—a place where I believe there are no poor people; no one is in distress or difficulty, and where the main thoroughfare, the King's Road, is strewn, so to speak, perpetually with flowers. Brighton is very like the Boulevard in this respect. You may walk up, and down, and through them, and beyond an occasional professional beggar, see nothing but what is gay and beautiful. So at Brighton all the misery, if there is any, is kept in the background, either about the Montpelier Road, or "The Level." There dwell the people who can't meet that little bill, before whom the ugly word "execution" looms, the people who are pinched in income and have to look at every sixpence, the people who are doomed to death by their creditors, &c., &c. They never come in the King's Road (I believe they are not allowed there by the authorities), or obtrude themselves on your notice in any way. We only meet pleasant, agreeable people between The Old Ship and Cliftonville—people who have plenty of money, or who get on very well without it, if they have not. Beauties are in it now. Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Wheeler are there, or were there a fortnight since. The first-named celebrity was the guest of Sir Albert Sassoon, and she employed her afternoons in skating on the Haxe Rink, but she did not go to the Polo Ball. Several distinguished London tradesmen, however, did, including Jerusalem extracts from Bayswater and the Minories, so the gathering was "international" and of course very nice. Lord Charles Ker introduced two you g ladies of great beauty and distinguished manners, but they were very nice too. Some people complained that the ball was a little mixed; but there are always grumblers. I asked a friend with whom I went to point me out the Foreign Ambassadors present—a long list of their names being found among the Stewards—but he declined, as he said, so many were present *enog*. There was a very gorgeous Eastern nobleman there, who kept bowing affably, to people, but who, or what, he was, I could not find two people who agreed. He wore what appeared to be some very brilliant jewellery, and was an object of much interest, I thought, to the extracts from Bayswater and the Minories. I think they were appraising him. It was a very funny ball; but, then, I never was at a public ball at Brighton which was not a funny one. I remember being at one some two or three years ago (perhaps I told you the circumstance) where a charming young lady appeared as *Joan of Arc*. To further keep up the illusion, she came from the ballet of the Gaiety Theatre, and by way of being appropriately attired for the part of the Virgin of Orleans, she had on a pair of tight white satin small clothes, and not much else. She carried a very handsome silver shield, and had on a casque and plume. The latter she took off when waltzing, allowing her fair hair to float on her neck, and carrying her shield gracefully over her partner's left shoulder. She was a striking figure; very much so, indeed, and the ladies stood her for some time; but at length a representation was made to the Stewards, and at about 2 A.M. the maid was escorted out of the ball-room by an official, to the great regret of several of my young friends.

As I have said just now, Mrs. Langtry did not attend this last Polo-ball. Poor woman! If she had, I suppose her dress would have been torn off her back by the ardent snobishness of her admirers. An illustration of what popular beauties have to go through was shown the other day at the marriage of Miss Millais at St. Peter's, South Kensington, where there was a fashionable crowd, in many respects a very fashionable one,

so many well-known people being present. Well, Mrs. Langtry was one of the guests, and people—"fashionable" people—actually stood upon the benches of the pews to have a look at the beauty whom all of them must have seen hundreds of times. Now, can you account for this; or can the force of snobishness further go?—*London Cor. of The Pioneer.*

ONE DAY IN INDIA.

THE TRAVELLING M.P.—THE BRITISH LEON RAMPANT.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your travelling M.P. This unhappy creature whose mind is a perfect blank regarding *Paujdar* and *Bandobast*, and who cannot distinguish the moluscous baboo from the osseous pathan, will actually presume to discuss Indian subjects with you, unless strict precautions be taken.

When I meet one of these loose M.P.'s rambling about I always cut his claws at once. I say, "Now, Mr. T.G., you must understand that according to my standard you are a homunculus of the lowest type. There is nothing I value a man for that you can do; there is nothing I consider worth directing the human mind upon that you know. If you ask for any information which I may deem it expedient to give to a person in your unfortunate position well and good; but if you venture to argue with me, to express any opinion, to criticise anything I may be good enough to say regarding India, or to quote any passage relating to Asia from the works of Burke, Cowper, Bright, or Fawcett, I will hand you over to Major Henderson for strangulation, I will cause your body to be burnt by an Imperial Commission of sweepers, and I will mention your name in the *Pioneer*."

In dangerous cases, where a note-book is carried, your loose M.P. must be put into the pound, speaking catechetically; that is to say, he must be made to reside within the pale of guarded conversation. If you are wise you will speak to him in the interrogative mood exclusively; and you will treat his answers with contemptuous laughter or disdainful silence. If he jokes, think of your deceased grandmother; if he is serious, think of the Press Commission-er.

About a week after your M.P. has landed in India he will begin his great work on the history, literature, philosophy, and social institutions of the Hindoos. You will see him in a railway carriage when stirred by the *oost* studying Forbes's *Hindustani Manual*. He is undoubtedly writing the chapter of the philology of the Aryan Family. Do you observe the fine frenzy that kindles behind his spectacles as he leans back and tries to eject a root? These pangs are worth about half-a-crown an hour in the present state of the book market. One cannot contemplate them without profound emotion.

The reading world is hunger-bitten about Asia, and I often think I shall take three months' leave and run up a *precis* of Sanskrit and Pali literature, just a few folios for the learned world. Max Müller begs me to learn these languages first; but this would be a toil and drudgery, whereas to me the pursuit of literary excellence and fame is a mere amusement, like lawn-tennis or dinking. It is the fault of the age to make a labour of what is meant to be a pastime.

Telle est de nos plaisirs la surface légère;
Glissez, mortels, n'appeyez pas.

The travelling M.P. will probably come to you with a letter of introduction from the last station he has visited, and he will immediately proceed to make himself quite at home in your bungalow with the easy manners of the Briton abroad. He will acquaint you with his plans and name the places of interest in the neighbourhood which he requires you to show him. He will ask you to take him, as a preliminary canto, to the gaol and lunatic asylum; and he will make many interesting suggestions to the civil surgeon as to the management of these institutions, comparing them unfavourably with those he has visited in other stations. He will then inspect the Brigadier-General commanding the station, the chaplain, and the mission-aries. On his return—when he ought to be bathing—he will probably write his article for the *Twentieth Century*, entitled "Is India Worth Keeping?" And this ridiculous old Shrovetide cock, whose ignorance and information leave two broad streaks of laughter in his wake, is turned loose upon the reading public! Upon my word I believe the reading public would do better to go and sit at the feet of Baboo Sillabub Thunder Goshit, B.A.

What is it that these travelling people put on paper? Let me put it in the form of a conundrum. Q. What is it that the travelling M.P. resumes up and the Anglo-Indian hastens to throw away? A. Erroneous, hazy distorted first impressions.

Before the eyes of the griffin, India steams up in poetical mists, illusive, ideal, picturesque. The adul *Qui Har* attains to prose, to stern and disappointing realities; he removes the griffin from the Empire and penetrates to the brown gingerbread of Rajas and Baboos. One of the most serious duties attending a residence in India is the correcting of those misapprehensions which your travelling M.P. sacrifices his bath to hustle upon paper. The spectacle people embalmed in secretaries alone among Anglo-Indians continue to see the gay visions of griffinhood. They alone preserve the phantasmagoria of

book-land and dreamland. As for the rest of us:—

Out of the day and night
A joy has taken flight:
Baboo and Rajas and Indian lore
Move our faint hearts with grief, but with delight
No more—Oh, never more!

It is strange that one who is modest and inoffensive in his own country should immediately on leaving it exhibit some of the worst features of Arryism; but it seems inevitable. I have met in this unhappy land countrymen (who are gentlemen in England, Members of Parliament, and Deputy-Lieutenants, and that kind of thing) whose conduct and demeanour while here I can never recall without tears and blushes for our common humanity. My friends witnessing this emotion often suppose that I am thinking of the Famine Commission.

The last itinerant M. P. that I shall ever entertain still continues to bear me malice, I fear. He wanted to visit some ruins a little way out of the station, and I mounted him on an Australian mare that I kept purposely for T. G.'s. The mare did not know that he was a Member of Parliament, and began performing some curious water tricks in a playful way quite peculiar to herself. My guest—why, I cannot for the life of me tell—rocketed out of the saddle, and instead of alighting on his feet, as we do out here, came plunging down on his head. You never saw anything like the hole he made in the road. As soon as he turned right side up he began to use highly unparliamentary language to me. I looked at him, and he stopped. I treated him civilly till he left my house. Next day, however, we met at a neighbouring station, and I punished him copiously. From that day he made friends in India, and now I see that he supports flogging in the Army. I hope that this may be an encouragement to other Anglo-Indians to go and do likewise. My dear friends (I am now writing through my nose), if any word or expression I may have here let fall should indirectly prove a blessing to our wandering legislators, and be the means of bringing them to a better state of mind through a sharp trial, through some brief moments of affliction, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain. The T. G. will be found to take correction mildly; perhaps to kiss the rod, in some cases.

I am an Anglo-Indian cherishing many a burning Anglo-Indian prejudice, and I should be sorry if from what I have written here it does not sufficiently appear that I cherish a burning prejudice against the British tourist in India, who comes out to get up India and to do India; not against the tourist who comes out to shoot, or to play the fool in a quiet, unostentatious way. As far as I can learn, it is a generally received opinion at home that a man who has seen the Taj at Agra, the Qutb at Delhi, and the Duke at Madras, has graduated with honours in all questions connected with British interests in Asia; and is only unfitted for the office of Governor-General of India from knowing too much. ALI BABA.

THE FUJITA AND NAKANO AFFAIR.

On this business, the whole of which is somewhat remarkable and mysterious to any one at a distance, the *Huigo News* writes:—

Amongst the passengers from Yokohama by the *Nagaya-maru* yesterday morning (2nd) were the famous Fujita Denzaburo and his scarcely less noted friend and business associate Nakano Goichi, who returned to Osaka after an absence of some months, during which they have no doubt been subjected to a very searching examination at the hands of the police and the judicial authorities. Whether they were really guilty of the crime of which they were accused will perhaps never be known to the public, and it would be idle to enter into speculations on the subject, since they have been acquitted by their judges, and are therefore presumably innocent. As was observed by one of our Osaka correspondents, in our last issue, there is an impression abroad that—their guilt being assumed—they have been mere tools in the hands of others high in office, for on whose misdeeds it would never do for the government to shed the light of day. The name of an official of very high rank, who has spent some years in Europe, is freely mentioned as the principal in the affair, and the general impression is in a position to know most of the affair is, that the two men who have just been released from confinement were merely the jacks, or "hot's providers," and that the "high official" referred to got the lion's share of the spoil. The native papers, having the fear of the press laws before their eyes, are naturally very guarded in their utterances, but enough crops out in their columns to show the drift of public opinion on this question. Such paragraphs as the following are very significant:—"It is rumoured that a high government official has committed *hara-kiri*, in consequence of having been connected with the forgery of the three millions of *yen-satsu*, but whether the aforesaid official was a resident of Osaka or Tokio is not mentioned." And again:—"We hear that new *satsu* of the denomination of 1, 2, and 5 *yen* will be issued in the beginning of next year, in place of those now current. The reasons for the change will be apparent." Messrs. Fujita and Nakano, having been tried, and declared innocent of any participation in the crime of which they stood accused, will resume the position in the social circle which they before occupied. The "official" occupying a very high position in the government" has been tried, too, before the bar of public opinion, and declared, by a majority of the jury, guilty. Whether the verdict is a true one or not we cannot pretend to say.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE COOK IN AUSTRALIA.

Cook, the tourist, has determined to include Australia in his circular tours round the world. An Adelaide newspaper says:—

Mr R. S. Smytho, who left Adelaide last January for England via the Cape, with the Rev. Charles Clark, has returned to Australia as representative of Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, the famous tourist and excursion managers, who intend to offer special facilities to visitors to the Australian colonies during the Melbourne exhibition next year. Mr Smytho has gone on to Melbourne. Whether the idea of opening an Australian branch of his tourist and excursion business originated with Messrs Thomas Cook and Son, themselves, or was pressed upon them by the Melbourne Exhibition officials in London, or was suggested by the energetic colonist who has come out as their representative, is a question of very little moment, but it is a question of no doubt that it is a very good idea so far as the Melbourne Exhibition is concerned. The agencies of the well-known firm, which have been established in the principal cities of England, the Continent, and America, and even in various parts of Asia, will prove most effective channels for advertising the exhibition, while the travelling facilities which Messrs Cook offer their constituents are very considerable. Their tourist business commenced in a very small way about thirty years ago, has grown into an immense institution, and the money turned over by the firm every year is said to amount to many millions sterling. The prejudices which were at first entertained against the system, and probably with good reason, have ceased to exist, as the arrangements have become more and more perfect; and the list of persons who travel with Messrs Cook's tickets at the present day includes people of all ranks, from the Emperor of Brazil, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Garnet Wolseley downwards. Next year, of course, Melbourne will be duly lauded as the chief shrine for pilgrims, but Messrs Cook and Son's operations will extend to other parts of Australia, as the circular tickets issued in London for the Victorian Exhibition will embrace tours to one or more of the neighboring colonies, including New Zealand and Tasmania. To ensure a large clientele Mr Smytho, as manager of the Australian business, will doubtless deem it advisable to see that the public of Europe and America are well posted up as to the charming and varied attractions which Australasia has to offer to the tourist; and in his negotiations with the different Colonial Governments, steamship companies, and other public bodies, we trust he will obtain similar concessions and facilities to those which have been granted to his principals both in the Old and the New World."

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The *New York Herald* Dec. 31, devotes a page to "Edison's Triumph in Electric Illumination," giving a full and accurate account of his work from its inception to its completion, with illustrated diagrams. The *Herald* says:—

The first public exhibition of Edison's long-looked for electric light takes place on New Year's eve, at Menlo Park, on which occasion that place will be illuminated with the new light. The new light, incredible as it may appear, is produced from a little piece of paper, a tiny strip of paper that a breath would blow away. Through this little strip of paper is passed an electric current, and the result is a bright, beautiful, mellow light. "But paper instantly burns, even under the trifling heat of a tallow candle," exclaimed the sceptic; "and how, then, can it withstand the fierce heat of an electric current?" Very true; but Edison makes the little piece of paper more infusible than platinum, more durable than granite, and this involves no complicated process. The paper is merely baked in an oven until all its elements have passed away except its carbon-frame-work. The latter is then placed in a glass globe connected with wires leading to an electricity-producing machine, and the air is exhausted from the globe. Then the apparatus is ready to give out a light that produces no deleterious gases, no smoke, no offensive odors—a light without flame, without danger, requiring no matches to ignite, giving out little heat, vitiating no air, and free from all flickering; a light that is a little globe of sunshine. And this light, the inventor claims, can be purchased cheaper than that from the cheapest oil. The inventor finds that the electricity can be regulated, with entire reliability, at a central station, just as the pressure of gas is now regulated. The entire cost of constructing the lamp is not more than 25 cents.

KALLOCH OUT OF DANGER.

The bullet fired into the chest of Major I. S. Kalloch on the 33rd of last August, and which has remained undiscovered ever since, was found last Saturday evening by Mrs. Kalloch, who, under instructions from Dr. L. C. Lane, had been keeping a sharp lookout for it. Mrs. Lane and Plummer were apprised of the discovery, and yesterday removed it from its place of lodgment in the arm, an inch below the arm pit, and the perfect condition of the missile showed that it had struck no bone. The bullet lay close to an artery, and great care was necessary to extract it. An incision about 6 inches in length by an inch in depth was made, and the bullet, which had nearly proved fatal, was brought forth. The operation was witnessed by John F. Swift and John L. Ransome, the Major's servants. The sufferer is now believed to be out of all danger, and, after a short confinement, will be able to resume his duties in as perfect health as before.—*San Francisco Post*, Dec. 25.

When General Creslock joined the column to take command, he appeared in camp dressed more artistically than in uniform. A broad wideawake hat and a feather, suspended to his belt by chains and swivels, as is the fashion with officers campaigning nowadays, a drinking-cup, a compass, a corkscrew, a drinking-cup, and his mate as they were calling a Gatling. "Ere's a rummy-looking bloke, Jack; if we'd only a few wax candles, we'd darned soon turn him into a Christmas-tree."

MORTALITY IN A GENERATION.

A writer in an English magazine studies from birth to death the march of an English generation through life, basing his observations on the registrar's annual reports. The author singles out for illustration a generation of one million souls, and finds that of these more than one-fourth die before they reach five years of age; during the next five years the number less than one-seventh of those in the first five; from ten to fifteen the mortality is lower than at any other period; from fifteen to twenty the number of deaths increases again, especially among women—at this period, too, the influence of dangerous occupations begins to be seen in the death rate. Consumption is prevalent and fatal from twenty to forty-five; and is responsible for nearly half the deaths; from thirty-five to forty-five many persons succumb to disease of the important internal organs. By fifty-five, the million is but 421,115; at seventy-five, 161,123; at eighty-five, 38,565; and only 202 reach the age of 100.

GOOD FOR A KANAKA.

A little friend of mine tells the following disconcerting account of an attempt at conversion in the South Sea Islands. A priest having converted a South Sea Islander, who rejoiced under the name of Chinwagwallahabandang Arra-teumunakel (and a little more) baptised the native in the usual way, and christened him Jim. Jim received stern admonitions as to his duty as a Christian and was especially told to refrain from eating meat on Fridays. Hapless conversion. The following Friday the priest happened to be in Jim's district, and suddenly came across the new convert with a jink of salt beef in his hands quietly munching away. "Jim," said the priest, "did I not tell you not to eat meat on Fridays?" "This is not meat, misser," said the South Sea Islander. "No sir, would you tell a lie about the matter," exclaimed the priest. "No misser, but my name Chinwagwallah, &c., and you pour water on me and call me Jim; this called beef, but I pour on him and call him 'fish.'" The priest collapsed, and the South Sea Islander finished his beef.—"I.C.U." in *Adelaide Observer*.

It seems from Mr. R. A. Proctor's calculations that the earth is a mere infant of 450,000,000 years of age. We had thought better things of the new convert, the earth, which has been done out of the dust that was coming to her by designing road agents among the stars. If she had received her reminiscences in due course she would have been, Mr. Proctor says, eight or ten times as large as she is. This is rough on us, but we must try to rub along; and meanwhile, it is not without interest that we note how ancient and honorable and heavenly is the practice of helping yourself at your neighbor's expense. There are lessons in astronomy.

Advices from Bradford, Pennsylvania, state that as much as 15,000 gallons of petroleum were running to waste every day in the McKean County oil regions. The tanks, with capacity for several million barrels, were filled to overflowing. The market was overstocked, and still production went on at the rate of at least 25,000 barrels a day, 5,000 more than the pipe lines could handle. The United Pipe Lines had iron tankage in the Bradford districts for 3,000,000 barrels of oil, and were able to take care of all the oil of individuals and companies owning tankage in connection with them. Heavy losses have fallen upon those who have been unable to build tanks of their own. All the streams of McKean County were literally rivers of oil, and in some places the streams were dammed, the oil being collected in large ponds—these ponds were set on fire and in order to get rid of the oil. All efforts to limit the production of oil have been unavailing, and though the overproduction is excessive, new wells are being sunk in all parts of the country.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.		
Left.	Name.	From.
Aug.		
9, Eliz. Rickmers,		Penarth
16, Minnie Carvill,		Cardiff
17, Coldstream,		Antwerp
Sept.		
13, Carmelita & Ida,		Cuxhaven
18, Hecla,		Cardiff
20, Lucia,		London
23, G. Broughton,		Flushing
Oct.		
9, Ganymede (s.)		Liverpool
11, Pym,		Antwerp
15, Port,		Flushing
17, Chilly,		Flushing
24, West Glen,		Antwerp
25, Palestine,		London
25, James S. Stone,		New York
26, Bernhard Carl, (for Swatow)		Penarth
30, Marie Luise,		Antwerp
Nov.		
1, Corea,		London
11, Nautilus,		Hamburg
16, Elida,		Penarth
19, Joseph,		Flushing
23, Fleders,		Antwerp
25, Carl Ritter,		Hamburg
26, Formosa,		Hamburg
Dec.		
3, Kenmare Castle (s.)		London
9, Sarcodon (s.)		Liverpool
13, Oleaveland,		Newcastle
LOADING FOR OKINA AND JAPAN PORTS.		
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.		
Flintshire.	Glanlyn.	
William Ritton.	Morna.	
Malbrék.	Ulloek.	
Sumatra.		
At Liverpool.		
MNear.	At Greenwich.	
Leartes (s.)	At Hamburg.	
Nagara Lydia (s.)	River Logan, Hanna.	
At Antwerp.		
General Fairchild.	Steelfield.	
Cor.	Singapore.	
Hghmoor.	Vale of Nith.	
Drigo.	At Sydney.	

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)
In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and letters, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or letters may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied usic, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet is subject to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt by paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 10 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all S. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.):—

Via San Francisco	Via S. Francisco	Via S. Francisco
Letters, 12	30	34
Registration, None	8	8
Newspapers, 4	4	6
Books & Patterns, 6	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20	30	34
Newspapers, 4	4	6
Books & Patterns, 12	6	8
Registration, 8	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12	12	16
Registration, None	None	None
Newspapers, 4	4	6
Books & Patterns, 6	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30	30	34
Newspapers, 4	4	6
Books & Patterns, 12	6	8
Registration, 8	None	None

To British & Union:—

Letters, 8	8	8
Newspapers, 2	2	2
Books and Patterns, 4	4	4

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 24; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets uncut.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, uncut, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet of size.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be no folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of printed or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but which articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its receipt can be raised, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of suitable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused; the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent, for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be.

Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2..... 18 cents.
" £5..... 36
" £7..... 54
" £10..... 72

Local and Intercolonial Orders.
Up to \$25 or £5..... 25 cents.
" \$50 or £10..... 50

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessary for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the 'China Mail Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

January 30, 1880.

Letts. Pay.	Letts. Pay.
Aldrich, Mr. 1	McFarlane, Wm. 1
Beaufre, Arthur 1	card Michel, Madame 1
Cadwalader, W.G. 1	Miller, David 1
Campbell, Jas. 1	regd. Moon, S. D. 1
Cararo, Sig. E. 1	card Moreno, Capt. 1
Cargill, Capt. 1	G. C. 1
Chung Yang Hup 1	Neid, Mathew 1
Clarke, W. E. 1	Ng Ah On 1
Clegg, E. A. 1	Nicholson, 1
(LL.D.) 1	Alex. (saman) 1
Corles, W. R. 2	Noel, F. A. 1
Courtesy, Mrs. 1	Page, John Ed. 2
Craig, Henry 1	Parlane, James 1
Dahlgren, G. F. 1	Peet & Co., 1
Dawe, Wm. 1	Peas 1
Decker, A. 1	Perkins, Monsr. 1
Donnelly, E. M. 1	Quong Yeo 1
Douglas, G. 1	Reimann, P. P. 1
Drews, Wm. 1	1 Rodrigues, J. P. 1
Duhamel, Chas. 1	Rodrigues Sabina 1
Easton, James 2	Rollings, John 1
Edwards, F. H. 1	6 Roussel, Monsr. 1
Emery, H. C. 1	Salgado, Sr. Jose 2
Ettridge, Frank 1	Saunders, T. 1
Faria, T. V. de 1	Schweinsberg, 1
Farin, Miss A. 1	G. S. 1
Fisher, Louis 1	Sell, G. P. 1
Francis, Francis 1	Shwood, O. S. 1
Francisco, Yg. 1	Shin Lim 1
Fuko, John 1	Silliant, E. 1
Faller, Miss 1	Smith, G. 1
Gertrude A. 1	Smith, Geo. 1
Graham, Mrs. 1	Smith, W. Farra 4
L. E. 1	Souza, A. M. P. 1
Green, Mrs. M. E. 1	Spence, Donald 1
Green, C. P. 1	W. 1
Grenfell, C. H. 1	Stone, E. 1
Grey, Capt. E. 1	Stott, Dr. 1
Hae, J. W. 1	Sutton, W. 1
Haworth, J. 1	Tanaka, Miss N. S. 1
Hardcastle, E. L. 2	Taylor, Wm. Kerr 1
Hardo, James 1	Voem & Co. 1
Haworth, J. 1	1 Walker, Ed. R. 1
Hernandez, J. 1	Walker, Thos. 1
Augustina 1	Ward, Mrs. 1
Henderson, John 1	2 Waters, C. A. 1
Heslan, Mrs. 1	1 White, Mrs. F. W. 6
Hoonson, John 1	Winters, Miss G. 1
Inuberti, Battiste 2	Wong Shang 1
J. K. 1	Wright, C. 1
Jenkins, John 1	Ying, Ying Cheong 1
John, G. W. 1	1 Yon Cheong 1
Lie Tay Ho 1	regd. Yon Chi 1
Lilly, Capt. 3	Domingo 1
Lilly, Miss Fanny 2	1 Young, Henry, 1
Lucey, Joseph 1	21st Royal 1
Mackie, J. 1	1 Fusilier 1
Marmont, B. 2	Xavier Felix 1
Maury, Monsr. 1	1 Simis 1
McDuerr, Mrs. 1	

